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Takanobu Otsubo

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MORGAN LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP  
1111 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NW  
WASHINGTON, DC 20004

EXAMINER

RUDOLPH, VINCENT M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2625

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

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PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

09/841,023

**Applicant(s)**

OTSUBO ET AL.

**Examiner**

Vincent M. Rudolph

**Art Unit**

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 July 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-19,22 and 26-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2-19,22 and 26-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 25 April 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Claim Objections***

1. Claims 3-4 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim.

Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. Regarding claim 3, it discloses that determination unit determines whether a raster image in the input image data meets the condition or not, but the limitation was already addressed in the independent claim.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 29-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Regarding claim 29, it is unclear what the specific is referring to for the raster image data. The examiner will assume that it is referring to the specific image during examination.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 9-19, 29 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sato ('691) in view of Takaoka ('905).

Regarding claim 9, Sato ('691) discloses an image processor, such as a print controller (See Figure 1, Element 102), used for recognizing a specific image within the input data (See Col. 8, Line 13-21). This includes a recognition unit, which is used to recognize whether the specific image that is prohibited from outputting exists in the input image data (it detects if a mark exists in the attached image, which denies printing of it, See Col. 7, Line 27-41). It also has a determination unit to tell whether the image data includes a predetermined characteristic (a mark to indicate its copyright, See Col. 7, Line 31-34) and an output image data generation unit to output the output image data that corresponds to the input image data not recognized by the recognition unit (if the mark does not exist, then it processes the image data accordingly, See Col. 7, Line 46-60).

Sato ('691) does not disclose having the determination unit control the recognition unit to execute processing for the input image data at a lower resolution than an output resolution of an output image data corresponding to the input image data and controls the recognition unit not to execute a further recognition processing for the input image data at a higher resolution if a possibility of including the specific image in the input image data is higher than a predetermined level.

Takaoka ('905) discloses having a determination unit (character recognition / orientation discrimination unit, See Figure 1, Element 13) control a recognition unit (reading unit, See Figure 12, Element 118; Col. 22, Line 18-21) to process the image at

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a lower resolution than it was originally (in order to judge what the image indicates, See Col. 23, Line 28-34). If the image does not contain certain characters, then that portion is controlled to not be processed at a higher resolution (the character does exist within that portion, See Col. 24, Line 32-37) based on its ratio (See Col. 10, Line 58-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by the applicant to have the determination unit disclosed by Takaoka ('905) and incorporate it into the image processor of Sato ('691) because it optimally sets the initial conditions of an optical recognition without significantly adding time to the recognition.

Regarding claim 10, Sato ('691) discloses that the output image data generation unit temporarily stops, such as pausing while the process is going from one step to another, a generation or the output of the image data if the determination unit decides that the recognition unit is needed for processing the image data (See Col. 7, Line 24-34).

Regarding claim 11, Sato ('691) discloses that the output image data generation unit temporarily stops, such as pausing while the process is going from one step to another, a generation or output of the image data if the determination unit determines that a possibility of including the specific image in the input image data is higher than a predetermined level as a result of the recognition unit processing (See Col. 8, Line 9-21).

Regarding claim 12, Sato ('691) discloses that the output image data generation unit also changes the quantity, for example from one page to zero, of the output image

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data if it is determined that a possibility of including the specific image, as a result of the recognition unit, in the input image data is higher than a predetermined level (a specific image within the image data has a mark and is copyrighted, See Col. 7, Line 35-45).

Sato ('691) does not disclose having the determination unit execute processing for making determination on image data for every predetermined unit being processed.

Takaoka ('905) discloses having a determination unit (character recognition / orientation discrimination unit, See Figure 1, Element 13) for executing processing of determining each image data per predetermined unit being processed (receives and determines the image data per character area, See Col. 13, Line 11-16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by the applicant to include a determination unit, such as the one disclosed within Takaoka ('905), and incorporate it into the image processor of Sato ('691) because it is able to analyze the area within the image data in order to prevent certain images from being outputted.

Regarding claim 13, Sato ('691) discloses the output image data generation unit stops a generation or output of the image data if the recognition unit detects the existence of the specific image (See Col. 7, Line 35-45).

Regarding claim 14, Sato ('691) discloses the output image data generation unit outputs fixed data, such converting the image data all into a blank page, as the output image data if the recognition unit detects the specific image (See Col. 10, Line 1-9).

Regarding claim 15, Sato ('691) discloses the output image data generation unit outputs a character string informing that an existence of the specific image is

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recognized (a warning display on the host computer, Col. 10, Line 1-6) if the recognition unit detects the specific image.

Regarding claim 16, Sato ('691) discloses an output image data generation unit to generate and output the output image data (See Col. 7, Line 22-23). This unit stops a generation or output of the image data if the recognition unit detects the existence of the specific image, or a detection mark attached to the image (See Col. 7, Line 35-45).

Regarding claim 17, Sato ('691) discloses a recognition unit, which is used to execute recognition processing for an output image data (See Col. 7, Line 27-34).

Sato ('691) does not disclose having the determination unit determine a mode for generating the output image data in order to command the recognition unit to execute the recognition processing if it is a predetermined mode.

Takaoka ('905) discloses having a determination unit (character recognition / orientation discrimination unit, See Figure 1, Element 13) to determine a mode for generating the output image (a mode to output an image depending if a character area is detected, See Col. 13, Line 11-27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention by the applicant to have the determination unit, such as the one disclosed within Takaoka ('905), and incorporate it into the recognition unit within the image processor of Sato ('691) to execute recognition processing if the image data is a predetermined mode because it prevents images without a predetermined mode from being detected and passed through to the recognition unit.

Regarding claim 18, Sato ('691) does not disclose the determination unit receives processing in units of page.

Takaoka ('905) discloses that the determination unit (character recognition / orientation discrimination unit, See Figure 1, Element 13) executes determination processing in units of page (an area analysis of a page in order to determine a particular character area, See Figure 5A; Col. 13, Line 11-16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by the applicant to include a determination unit, such as the one disclosed by Takaoka ('905), and incorporate it into the image processor of Sato ('691) because it allows the image data to go through a thorough analysis page-by-page rather than doing a quick check of any character area for the whole image data.

Regarding claim 19, Sato ('691) discloses an image processor, such as a print controller (See Figure 1, Element 102), used for recognizing a specific image within an input image data (See Col. 6, Line 38-44). This includes a recognition unit, which is used to recognize whether the specific image that is prohibited from outputting exists in the input image data (it detects if a mark exists in the attached image, which denies printing of it, See Col. 7, Line 27-41). It also has a determination unit to tell whether the image data includes a predetermined characteristic (a mark to indicate its copyright, See Col. 7, Line 31-34), and an output image data generation unit to output the output image data without the recognition processing (if the mark does not exist, then it processes the image data accordingly, See Col. 7, Line 46-60).



Sato ('691) does not disclose having a determination unit that determines a mode for generating the output image data corresponding to the input image data in order to control the recognition unit not to execute the recognition processing if it is a draft mode indicating the specific image does not exist in the input image data.

Takaoka ('905) discloses having a determination unit (character recognition / orientation discrimination unit, See Figure 1, Element 13) to determine a mode for generating the output image (a mode to output an image depending if a character area is detected, See Col. 13, Line 11-27) and does not execute recognition processing if it is a draft mode (if the image data does not contain the character area, See Col. 13, Line 17-23, it proceeds to process the data without further recognition, See Col. 14, Line 41-48).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention by the applicant to have the determination unit, such as the one disclosed within Takaoka ('905), and incorporate it into the recognition unit within the image processor of Sato ('691) to not execute recognition processing if the image data is a draft mode because it prevents images with the character area information from not being detected and passed through to the recognition unit.

Regarding claim 29, Sato ('691) discloses an image processor, such as a print controller (See Figure 1, Element 102), used for recognizing a specific image within the raster image data (the raster information processed data, See Col. 8, Line 13-21). This includes a recognition unit, which is used to recognize whether the specific image is included in the raster image data based on a first processing condition (it detects if a

mark exists in the attached image, See Col. 7, Line 27-41). It also has a determination unit to tell a possibility of the raster image data including the specific image based on a second processing condition (decide if the production information has been detected, See Col. 7, Line 35-36) and an output image data generation unit to output the output image data that corresponds to the raster image data not executed by the recognition unit (if the mark does not exist, then it processes the image data accordingly, See Col. 7, Line 46-60).

Sato ('691) does not disclose having the determination unit control the recognition unit not to execute processing for the raster image data if the possibility is low.

Takaoka ('905) discloses having a determination unit (character recognition / orientation discrimination unit, See Figure 1, Element 13) control a recognition unit (reading unit, See Figure 12, Element 118; Col. 22, Line 18-21) not to execute the recognition processing on the raster image data if the possibility for having the specific image within the raster image data is low, such as the specific image is not included (See Col. 14, Line 41-48).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by the applicant to have the determination unit disclosed by Takaoka ('905) and incorporate it into the image processor of Sato ('691) because it prevents images with a certain possibility of having the specific mark within the raster image from not being detected and passed through the recognition unit.

Regarding claim 31, Sato ('691) does not disclose having the recognition unit execute the recognition processing at a higher resolution than a resolution at which the determination unit determines the possibility.

Takaoka ('905) discloses executing recognition processing at a higher resolution than a resolution that the determination unit determined the possibility to be (since the character does not exist within that portion, See Col. 24, Line 32-37, based on the character ratio, See Col. 10, Line 58-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by the applicant to have the determination unit disclosed by Takaoka ('905) and incorporate it into the image processor of Sato ('691) because it optimally sets the initial conditions of an optical recognition without significantly adding time to the recognition.

Claims 2-8, 22, and 26-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sato ('691) in view of Takaoka ('905) and Kadowaki ('038).

Regarding claim 2, Sato ('691) discloses an image processor, such as a print controller (See Figure 1, Element 102), used for recognizing a specific image within an input image data (See Figure 7; Col. 8, Line 13-21). This includes a recognition unit, which is used to recognize whether the specific image that is prohibited from outputting exists in the input image data (it detects if a mark exists in the attached image, which denies printing of it, See Col. 7, Line 27-41), such that the input image data includes a raster image data (in order to form raster image data, See Col. 3, Line 7-12). It also has

a determination unit to tell whether the raster image data within the input image data meets a condition that indicates the input image data includes the specific image (a mark to indicate its copyright, See Col. 7, Line 31-34), and an output image data generation unit to output the output image data that corresponds to the input image data not recognized by the recognition unit (if the mark does not exist, then it processes the image data accordingly, See Col. 7, Line 46-60).

Sato ('691) does not disclose having the determination unit control the recognition unit not to recognize the specific image if the input image data meets the condition.

Takaoka ('905) discloses having a determination unit (character recognition / orientation discrimination unit, See Figure 1, Element 13) to determine if the input image data meets a condition (if the area within the input image data does not contain a character area, See Col. 13, Line 17-23) and does not recognize the specific image if it does meet the condition (proceeds to process the data without further recognition, See Col. 14, Line 41-48).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention by the applicant to have the determination unit disclosed within Takaoka ('905), and incorporate it into image processor of Sato ('691) to not recognize the specific image if the condition is met within the input image data because it prevents images with an embedded mark or image from not being detected and passed through the recognition unit.

Sato ('691) also does not disclose that the condition includes at least one of a size, resolution, number of colors and a compression format.

Kadowaki ('038) discloses having the condition include a size (See Col. 5, Line 50-54).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by the applicant to have the size of the raster image data within the input image data, such as the one disclosed by Kadowaki ('038), and incorporate it into the determination unit of Takaoka ('905) within the image processor of Sato ('691) because it helps verify that the image data is different from the set condition in order to prevent it from not being detected and passed through the recognition unit.

Regarding claim 3, Sato ('691) does not disclose the determination unit determines whether a raster image within the input image data meets the condition or not.

Takaoka ('905) discloses the determination unit (character recognition / orientation discrimination unit, See Figure 1, Element 13) determines if the raster image in the input image data meets the condition or not (if the area within the input image data contains a character area or not, See Col. 13, Line 17-27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention by the applicant to have the determination unit determine if it includes a predetermined characteristic, such as the one disclosed within Takaoka ('905), and incorporate it into the image processor of Sato ('691) because it is able to thoroughly analyze the raster image in order to prevent images with a condition from not being detected.

Regarding claim 4, Sato ('691) does not disclose the determination unit determines whether plural raster images are continuous if the raster images exist in the input image data, which is determined by meeting the condition as one raster image.

Takaoka ('905) discloses the determination unit (character recognition / orientation discrimination unit, See Figure 1, Element 13) discloses that plural raster image are continuous (are able to continue the printing process) or not if they exist in the image data (if the character areas are included within the image, See Col. 13, Line 11-19).

Takaoka ('905) does not disclose whether or not the raster images exist determined as being continuous meet the condition as one raster image, but it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by the applicant to have a page of a document contains plural images if the user desires to include it. So, if any of the images contained within the document meet the condition, the determination unit determines if the plural raster images are continuous. Thus, by incorporating the determination unit of Takaoka ('905) into the image processor of Sato ('691) it allows multiple raster images to be checked for the condition for different areas rather than only looking for a specific area.

Regarding claim 5, Sato ('691) does not disclose that determination unit determines whether the size of the output raster image is different than the size specified within the condition and controls the recognition unit not to recognize it if the size of the image is different in the condition.

Kadowaki ('038) discloses a condition for the raster image data that includes the image size and the number of color components (See Col. 5, Line 50-54).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by the applicant to have the image size of the raster image, such as the one disclosed by Kadowaki ('038), and incorporate it into the determination unit of Takaoka ('905) within the image processor of Sato ('691) because it helps verify that the image data is different from the set condition in order to prevent it from not being detected and passed through the recognition unit.

Regarding claim 6, Sato ('691) does not disclose that the determination unit determines whether the resolution of a raster image is lower than the resolution specified within the condition and controls the recognition unit not to recognize it if the resolution is lower than what is specified in the condition.

Kadowaki ('038) discloses one of the parameters for the raster image data is the size, which includes the resolution, of the raster image in the x and y direction (See Col. 5, Line 53-54), such as 1024x768, for making the determination of the image.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by the applicant to have the resolution of the raster image data, such as the one disclosed by Kadowaki ('038), and incorporate it into the determination unit of Takaoka ('905) within the image processor of Sato ('691) because it helps verify that the inputted image data is different from the set condition in order to prevent it from not being detected and passed through the recognition unit.

Regarding claim 7, Sato ('691) does not disclose that determination unit determines whether the number of colors on the input image data is smaller than a predetermined number and controls the recognition unit not to recognize it if the number of colors within the input image data is smaller than the predetermined number.

Kadowaki ('038) discloses one of the predetermined parameters for determining a raster image data is the number of colors component (See Col. 5, Line 46-47).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by the applicant to have the number of colors of the raster image data, such as the one disclosed by Kadowaki ('038), and incorporate it into the determination unit of Takaoka ('905) within the image processor of Sato ('691) because it helps verify that the inputted image data is different from the predetermined number in order to prevent it from not being detected and passed through the recognition unit.

Regarding claim 8, Sato ('691) does not disclose that the determination unit determines whether the input image data includes a raster image compressed using an irreversible compression method and controls the recognition unit not to recognize it if it does use an irreversible compression method.

Kadowaki ('038) discloses one of the predetermined parameters for determining a raster image data is the compression format of the raster image, which is used as the image type of the raster image (See Col. 5, Line 46) and includes compression formats such as JPEG, GIF, BMP, etc.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by the applicant to have the compression format of the raster image data,



such as the one disclosed by Kadowaki ('038), and incorporate it into the determination unit of Takaoka ('905) within the image processor of Sato ('691) because it helps verify that the inputted image data is different in order to prevent it from not being detected and passed through the recognition unit.

Regarding claim 26, Sato ('691) does not disclose that the determination unit determines whether the input image data meets the condition, such as specifying the number of colors included in the input image data.

Kadowaki ('038) discloses one of the predetermined parameters for determining a raster image data is the number of colors component (See Col. 5, Line 46-47).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by the applicant to include the number of colors within the input image data, such as the one disclosed within Kadowaki ('038), and incorporate it into the image processor of Sato ('691) because it further helps to determine a condition for the inputted image whenever judging whether it meets the specified condition.

Regarding claim 27, Sato ('691) discloses that the input image data includes a PDL (See Col. 7, Line 19-20), the output image generation unit converts the PDL to output the output image data (outputs the raster image by converting it into image data, See Col. 7, Line 46-60), and the determination unit determines prior to the output image data generation unit starts the conversion whether the input image data meets the condition (detects if a mark exists or not in the attached image so that image is able to be converted and outputted, See Col. 7, Line 27-52).

Regarding claims 22 and 28, the rationale provided in the rejection of claim 2 is incorporated herein. In addition, the image processor of claim 2 corresponds to the computer-readable storage medium (See Col. 6, Line 37-40) of claim 22 as well as the method of claim 28 and performs the steps disclosed herein.

Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sato ('691) in view of Takaoka ('905), as applied to claim 29, and further in view of Kadowaki ('038).

Regarding claim 30, Sato ('691) does not disclose that the second processing condition includes at least one of a size of an output raster image to be included in the output image data, resolution of the raster image data, number of colors included in the raster image data and a compression format of the raster image data.

Kadowaki ('038) discloses one of the parameters for the raster image data is the size, which includes the resolution, of the raster image in the x and y direction (See Col. 5, Line 53-54), such as 1024x768, for making the determination of the image.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by the applicant to have the resolution of the raster image data, such as the one disclosed by Kadowaki ('038), and incorporate it into the determination unit of Takaoka ('905) within the image processor of Sato ('691) because it helps verify that the raster image data is different from the value set in the condition in order to prevent the raster image data from not being detected and passed through the recognition unit.

### ***Response to Arguments***

The applicant argues that the prior art does disclose a probability or possibility of including the specific image in the input image data is higher than a predetermined level, and that the prior art does not disclose the limitation. Even though Sato does not disclose that limitation, by incorporating the prior art of Takaoka, it is able to meet the limitations of the amended claims. Takaoka discloses processing the image at a lower resolution than it was originally (See Col. 23, Line 28-34), such that if the image does not contain certain characters, then that portion is controlled to not be processed at a higher resolution (See Col. 24, Line 32-37) based on the character's ratio (See Col. 10, Line 58-65). Thus, by combining it with Sato, it optimally sets the initial conditions of an optical recognition without significantly adding time to the recognition. Thus, the combined prior art is able to meet the limitations of the amended claims.

The examiner again suggests distinctly pointing out determining whether the raster image, in the input image data, includes the specific image, which is based on the conditions of size, resolution, number of colors, **AND** compression format (See Specification, Figure 4; Page 16, Line 2-13).

By incorporating those limitations into the claims, it would be able to overcome the prior art of record, but may require further searching and consideration.

Based on these facts, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Vincent M. Rudolph whose telephone number is (571) 272-8243. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8 A.M. - 4:30 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Aung Moe can be reached on (571) 272-7314. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

10/1/07

VMR

Vincent M. Rudolph  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2625



AUNG S. MOE  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

10/01/07